THE CARLISLE HERALD

Thereby given to all persons interested, that the following accounts inving been filed in this office by the accountants therefor named for examination and confirmation, will be presented to the Orphans Court of Cumberland county, for confirmation and allowance, on Tuerday, August 20, 1872; 1. The administration account of Geo. Zimmertana and Henry Theo. Darr, administrators of John II. Darr, deceased.

2. Account of Jacob Rheads, guarattee.

Dadfiel May, late of East Penneboro' towaship, deceased.

**O. The first and final account of Issae Smith excenture of the ostate of Susan Rhinebort, Late of
Middlerex towaship, deceased.

**The first and final account of John Lintinger
and John Bashere, administrators of Peter Bashere,
late of the township of Hamplen, deceased.

**The first and final account of Daniel Foglesunger, duministrator of Mary E. Notsker, deceased.

**The first and final account of Michael Hufman,
administrator of Catharine Brompher, late of South
Middleton towaship, deceased.

**10. First and final account of John Morrison and
John Sheafler, executors of Henry Shedler, deceased. John Sheafler, executors of Henry Sheafler, deceased,

11. First and final account of John B. Conver, exgenter of Johns Rupp, deceased.

12. First and final account of Jacob Conver a 1multirator of Mary Conver, deceased, one of
the administrators of Christopher, Mellinger, decassed, accepted by D. J. Pishes, administrator of
the said H. B. Fisher, decased of
14. First and final account of J. p. Dilade, administrator of Mary F. Cropp, late of the borough
of Carlible, deceased.

ninistrator of anny cooper, and of Ar Sollenberger, 16. First and final account of Ar Sollenberger, oxecutor of M. Seille, of Mechanicsburg
16. First account of Geo. L. Line, administrator of Mrs. Mary McMath, late of the borough of Carbible, deceased. deceased.

18. First and final administration account of John Elcholbenger, doceased, who in his diffetime was ad ministrator of Catharine Eichelberger, late of Lower Albon township, deceased, as stated by W. R. Gor [as, osq., oxecutor of the said John Eichelberger occased. 19. First and final administration account of J i. Weakley, administrator of the estate of Mrs. filhelmina Lee, late of the borough of Carlisle, de

ship, deceased.
21. Second and final account of Abraham Zetzler 21. Second and final account of Abraham Zetzler, decassed, one of the executors of Jacob Truraplet of South Middleton township, deceased, filed by Gaorge A Wolf, edunisistrator.

22. First and final account of John M. Curdy, administrator of the estate of George Kimmell, late of the boron in of Shippensbury, deceased.

23. First and final account of D. W. Thrush, administrator of the estate of Terresa M. Sturgeon, late of the borough of Shippensbury, security of the estate of Terresa M. Sturgeon, late of the borough of Shippensburg, deceased.

24. The account of Samuel Diller, st., executor of Jacob Burkholder, late of South Middleton gowinship, deceased.

Jucob Burkhouser, 1888 ship, deceased.

25. The first and final account of John Mussleman executor of the last will and testament of Samue executor of the last will and testament of Samue executors. 20. The first and man covered of Samuel Muscleanu, late of Silver Spring townslip, deceased. 20. The account of John Brandt, administrator of the estate of Thaddens S. Comfort, late of The borough of Mechanksburg, deceased.
27. First and final account of Stephen A. Foulk, administrator of Mrs. Elizabeth Foulk, late of the Castlete Agency. administrator of Mrs. Enzance...
borough of Carlisle, deceased.
28. First and final account of Jacob Foglemager
and Jacob P. Creamer, excentors of the last will am
testament of Isabella Buncan, late of Hopewel
worship, deceased. estanear of Jacobs.

ownship, decessed.

29. First and final account of Owen James, adminM-morat Forman, late of Lower

sitrator of Mrs. Margaret recumen, the Allien township, deceased.

30. The first account of C. Inhoff, one of the administrators of Edward Showers, deceased, late of the borough of Carlisle.

31. The account of Solomon Sphler and Phillip Stider, administrators of Hourt Snider, late of North Middleton township, deceased.

32. First and final account of Massa Bricker, pd. ministrator of Corrad Hartz, late of Monroe town who, deceased. ministrator of Conrad Harts, late of Mouroe cowa-ship, deceased.
34. The account of Wm. Parker, guardian of David K. Lamb, a minor, shill of James A. Lamb, deceased. 34. The account of Honry Saxion, executor of David Martin, late of the borough of Carlisle, deconsed.

35. The first and final account of Simon W. Karly, administrator of the estate of John Early, late of the berough of Carlisle, deceased.

30. The first and final account of John C. Eckels, executor of Andrew Irvine, degeaved.

37. The account of Jacob E. Lay, administrator of Samuel M. Lay, late of Silver Spring township 38. First account of Ellen D. Rheem and Wm. 1 adler, administrators of A. K. Rheem, deceased. adio, arimmetrators of A. K. Idhean, deceased. 29. The first account of John Lisman, guardian ulius S. Aichele, Carl Frederick Aichele, and Joh J. Aichele, minor children of Frederick and Cath

last will and testament of Christian Tritt, into or Perin township, deceased.

42. Guardianship account of W. Bhir, guardian of the estate of W. B. Holliday, son of Adam Helli-day, of Chicago, Illinois, and legates under the will of W. Blair, late of the borough of Carliele, deconsed.

43. Guardianship account of Wm. Blair, guardia of the estate of Sarah II Holliday, daughter of Ada JOSEPH NEELY,

lay723t Public Sales of Real Estate. N. B. MOORE, - - Auctioneer

PUBLIC SALE OF

Valuable Real Estate. Will be sold at public sale, at the Court House to the borough of Carllele, On Friday, Sentember 6, 1872.

1. A FIRST-RATE SLATE LAND FARM. in Middlesex township, on the read from Middlese to Storest's day, about one mile North of Middlese experience and the Middlese experience and the Middlese experience and the Middlese experience with the Middlese experience are a middlese experience and middlese experience and middlese experience are a middlese experience and middlese e

Good Two-Story Brick House. Frame Barn, and necessary outbuildings.

2. A tract of land containing about TWENTY-TWO AGERS, on the Sterrett's Gap read, adjoining the borough of Oarlisle, and a short distance North of the Agricultural Raft Grounds. The land is of the best quality of Limestone. This tract will be divided into lots of from three to five acres and sold superactly, or as a whole, to suit purchasors, and will make desirable building or pasture lots, being sonvenient to, the main pipes of the Carlisle Gas and Water Company.

Desirable Private Residence

on the corner of North Hunova and Penn streats. The lot contains 30 feet front on Hanover gives and 240 in depth to a publicalley. The house has all the modern improvement, and a handsome fron fountain and ornaments in interpret. There is also on this lot a large Barden for the free front trees. This building, and a variety of the first trees. This research wishing to purchase to invited to examine these properties. Attendancy given and serious days of an all of the first properties. amine these proporties. Attendance given an terms made known on day of sale by

R. M. IENDERSON,

8au72ts Attorney in fact for Levi Zeigler.

N. B. Moore,

AUCTIONEER. DUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE. On Tuesday, September 17, 1872.

Will be sold at public sale on the premises in Dickinson township, Camberland county, one half mits North-East of the Stone Tayen, on the road loading to the turnpike, the following described call estate: A VALUABLE FARM containing 140 acres, of timestone land, bort quality, having thereon erected a two-story, weatherboarded house, bank harn, weigen sheet, and the control of the containing the containing

Bale to commence at 2 o'clock p. m., when attendance will be given and terms made known by MRS. PARKER J. MOORE.

SHERIFF'S SALES,—By virtue of

Sheriff's Sales.

art, West by South High street, and Bais, by W. G.
Strut, cantaining Spectres, more or less, having
thereon erected a Two-Story Frame House.

No. J. Being a lot of cround strated in the borough of Newtung Comberland county, Pa., bounded
on the South by W. G. Stratt, West by Water
street, East by South High street, and North by an
alley, containing two nerbs, more or less, having
thereon orected a Tannery and stable. Seized and
taken fit expention as the property of Moses Kunkle.

ALSO, all that certain lot of ground situated in
Millin township, Camberland county, Pa. bounded
on the East by Samuel Holebaugh, on the North by
John Sollenderger, on the West by Phillip Red, on
the South by John Wolf, containing Sacres, more
or less, levelia; therefore erected a Two-Story Frame
House, and Scieble. Siezed and taken in execution
as the property of Sacres Richalaugh.

ALSO, that certain, lot of ground situated in West
Pennshore township, Cumberland county, Pa.
bounded on the Northlessat by Samuel Helliebawer,
on the South by Jane Palm, and on the West by
Glosage Davidsup, containing two acros, more or less,
having thereon creeded a Two-Story Trams House,
and the property of Sacred and taken in execution
and the property of Sacred and taken in execution and 14 thet wide, having a besenient,
lectated on a lot or piece of ground in Newton township, bounded and described as follows: On the
North and West by the Shippendurg road, on the
South and West by the Shippendurg road, on the
South and West by the Shippendurg the bot of
gryund which defredant purchaurd of Alavander
Washington; all the ground covered by said building. Measurement,
lectned on as the property of Nathaniel Williams.

ALSO, a lot of ground situated in the bot of
gryund which defredant purchaurd of Alavander
Washington; and the ground immediately adjacent
thereto and biologing to, the North by Dr Ahl, and
on the West by the First National Bank, and on the
East by High street, on the Worland Laken in
execution as the property of Malland

Gaulty Ra, bea

And all to be sold by me.

JAMES K. FOREMAN. Sheri CONDITIONS—On all sales of \$500 or over, fill be required to be paid when the propert ricker off, and \$25 on all sales under \$500

August 5, 1872.

Legal Notices. DMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.
Letters of administration on the cetate
vi Trego, late of West Pennslend township,
cod, have been resided by the Register of Cumil
of county to R. M. Henderson, residing in Co., and Courge Miller, residing in West Pennshe

GEORGE MILIER, ESTATE NOTICE.—Letters of a ninistration on the estate of George A. Keler, itte of Ponn township, deceased, have be issued by the Register of Camplertand county to tunderagned. All ppsoons indebted to said est will please make himmediate payment, and the having ladnis will present them, properly antibited to the undersigned for settlement.

signed for settlement.
ELIZABETH KECKLER. 8au726t EXECUTOR'S NOTICE - Letters

Location on the estate of David Perguson, late of Penn township, deceased, have been issued by the Register of Cumberland, to the subsorther residing in bickinson township. All persents indubted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them ship authenticated, to the undersigned for settlement.

Sautzote

Sautzote

Executor. PROCLAMATION.—Whereas the

JRO CLIANIA TION.—Whereas the Linux Benj, F. Janubin, Prosident Judge of the swared Cohrist of Common Pleas of the countles of Comberland, Perry, and Juniata, and Justice of the sweral Couris of Oyer and Terminer, and deneral Juli Delivery in said counties, and the Hon. R. Montgomery and the Hon. J. Clendenin, Judges of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Juli Delivery for the trial of all capital and other offsuders, in the said countsy of Camberland, by their precept to me in said country of Camberland, by their precept to me tirected, dated 8th of April, 1872, have ordered to Courtey Oyer, and Torminer and General Juli beliefry to be holden at Oartisley on the fourth Monday of August, 1872, (being the twenty-sixth lay) at ten o'clock in the foremeen, to continue one week. k. otice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices o

the Peace, and Constables of the Said county of Cum-berland, that they are by the said county of Cum-berland, that they are by the said procepts com-numed to be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, and implicitions, examina-tions, and all other romembraness, to do those things which to their offices apportance to prosecute which that is obound by recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or then shall be in the Jail of said county, any to be they to prosecute them as shall be just. Shoriff's Office, Carlisle, Shoriff, Sau72tc

SCHOOL TAX OF 1872. The School Tax for the present year, (1872,) ha been levted and assessed by the School Directors of the borough of pariste, and a duplicate thereof issued and delicers to the Freakrey for ordection. The taxable efficiency and School District are the ground School District are the ground School District are WEDNESDAY by THURSDAY, the WEDNESDAY by THURSDAY, the

IWENTY-RIGHTH AND TWENTY-NINTH OF UOUST next, between the hours of pand 5 o'chock fand days, for the purpose of recolving and two for on any log roll at the office f the Treasurer, No. 28 "Marion" Hall? Indiding, Yest Main street. Ou all taxes paid on or before he above dates, a deduction of

FIVE PER CENT will be made for prompt payment, and for all tax remaining unpaid, a warrant of duplicate will it sasted, enforcing the collection thereof according faw. J. W. 1918 Y. Carlisle, June 17, 1872. Tregatror.

PLECTION NOTICE.

Carlitiste Bullding and Loan Association.

Notice is ffirsh given that the Annial Election of officers of the Carlisto, Building and Loan Association, 4b serve for the cashing year, will be held in Saturday, September 7, 1872, Bale to commence at 2 o'clock p. m., when attendance will be given and terms unde known by a time Abbitration Chamber, in the Court House, in the betrough of Carliele, between the both or o'clock p. m.

Baug72ts

Lancaster Inquirer insert until day of sale, and conditions of the beauty of the Bangt.

Baug72ts

Lancaster Inquirer insert until day of sale, and conditions of the Bangt.

Baug72ts

C. P. HUMRIOH, Secretary, O. Pages

MIDSHMARR BY R. W. EMERSON

C'

round this lovely valley rist he purple hills of paraditus Oh, softly on your banks of haze. Bocal med along the azuro sky, The argosies of cloudland he, Whose shore, with many a chining rift, Far off their poarl white peaks uplift.

Through all the long midsummer day?
The meadow sides are sweet with lary,
I seek the coolest shoftered seat.
Just where the field and forest meets
Where grow the pine trees tall and bland
The anciont oaks austere and grand,

I watch the mowers as they go Through the tall grass a white-eleved row; Through the tall grass a white-eleved row; With even strokes thely seythes they swing, In tune with merry whotstone's ring; Rehind the nimble youngstors run And they toss thick swaths in the sun; The cattle graze, while warm and still, Slopes the broad pasture, backs the hill, And bright, when summer breezes break, And grass wheat crinkles like a lake.

The butterfly and bumble bee Come to the pleasant wood with a Onickly before me runs the qualt. The chickens skillk behind the rail, High up the lone wood pigeon sits, And the woodpecker pecks and Illas, Sweet woodland music sinks and swells. The brooklet rings its tinkling bells, The swarming inse ts drone and hum. The partridge beats his throbbing drum, The squirrel leaps among the boughs, And chatters in his half house. The order lashes always drone, and the mirror of the brook, Where the blue bird turns his coat, o age one one ore turns his c Ewo typy feathers fall and float

As sliently, as tenderly,
The dawn of peace descends on me.
Oi, this is peace! I have no no d.
Of friend to walk, or look to read,
A dear companion here abides.
Close to iny thrilling heart he hides.
The holy silence in his voice.
I he and listen, and rejoice.

PETER PAUL RUBENS. priental romance. As a painter, he was the most celebrated the world has known in any age. But masterful as his gonius was in the direction of his art, it was hardly greater than the ability he showed in everything houndertook.

With a prince and princess for his sponsors in baptism, he commenced a life marked from first to last by a good fortune rarely equaled. In his earliest childhood he gave brilliant promise of his future. At the age of five he was known for his keenness in repartee. His father talking to him only in Latin, his nother in Flemsh, and his tutor in French, he learned the three languages each as a mother tongue. At the age of ten he could read Greek authors without the aid of a lexicon. He was an accomplished musician, a good horsoman, and master of every manly arts. Finding the studies embraced in the college curriculum insufficient to fully occupy him, ne also learned Spanish, Italian, and English, making himself a linguist of

very considerable attainments while yet a mere boy. Developing a talent for the art which afterwards made him famous, he studied for some years in Antwerp and Brussels, after which he went to Italy and began the career with which history has made us familiar. Wherever he went he became at once the friend and favorite of kings and princes, who, delighted with his pictures, loaded him with wealth and

While at the court of Mantua he was chosen to make the Duke's peace with Philip III. of Spain, and succeeded as well in diplomacy as he had done in art. Philip officially expressed his personal catisfaction with the ambassador sent to him, made him many valuable presents, and on his return to Mantua the Duke paid him the especial compliments due only to a son of his house." On leaving the court of the Duke he was embarrassed by the magnificence of the presents made him-among them a gold chain, for which he could find no place on his already overloaded breast. After an absence of seven years he returned to Flanders the most renowned painter of the day, with a fortune almost unimited. Heré he surrounded himself with every luxury, and lived like a prince while he continued to labor at his art. While in Paris, executing some hisorical paintings for Queen Marie de ledici, Rubens met the English ambasador Buckingham—a meeting which ndirectly led to his accepting from Philip IV. of Spain, a commission as imbassador charged with the delicate ask of restoring the broken friendship octween Spain and England-a task which no other diplomat in Europe was thought competent to undertake, but one which his address enabled him to accomplish perfectly. Charles I. the apolis is thus set forth: English King, was so delighted with the painter envoy that he knighted him in open Parliament, gave him a valuable ing and portrait, and even went so far as to strip the lace border from his own hat valued at thirty-thousand francs.

and to press it upon Rubens as a present. On his return the Spanish King decorated bim with the golden key, in recognition of his services, and sent him or

diplomatic business to Holland. Rubens painted with almost marvelous rapidity; and so, notwithstanding his loss of time from his art while attending to diplomatic matters, he has left the world a very large number of picturesestimated at thirteen hundred in all. He confined himself to no particular branch of his art, but painted portraits, landscapes, animals, and historical pieces all equally well. He belonged to no previous school; he followed no master; and his career from the first to the last was one of unbroken brilliancy and success. Taine says that there was but one

one Shakespeare in Eugland. the many that float in connection with the great painters. One day Rubens was in the neighborhood of Madrid, and, visiting a monastery of very severe orise, in the humble and poor choir, a showed them the picture, and asked Leona, laughing, said to Warner: their opinion. All replied that it was of

exceeding genius. "Who can be the author of this

hinted to me, no one ever told me of his name, which should be immortal-a name before which my own would have faded! And yet, my father," said the artist, with a flush of pride, "I am Paul

Rubens." At the sound of this name the pale face of the prior was animated by a singular warmth. His eyes flashed, and he looked at Rubens with a strange and wild look. A faint glimmer of pride flashed across his face. But it lasted only a moment. The monk then looked down and crossed his arms, which for a moment he had raised to heaven in an instant of enthusiasm. "The artist is not of this world." he

repeated. "His name! my father, his name! that I may let the whole world know it, that I may render unto him the glory which is due to him !"

The monk shook in every limb. A cold sweat burst out upon his body and tinged his wan checks. His lips were compressed convulsively, like one ready to reveal a mystery of which he possessed the secret.

"His name! his name X cried Rubens The monk shook his head-"Listen to me, brother-you have not understood my meaning. I said to you that the artist was not of this world. I did not say he was dead."

"You say he lives!" foried the artists chorus.
"He has renounced the world—he is in chorus. in a cloister—he is a monk!"

¿'A monk? my father, a monk? Oh The story of Rubeus' life reads like any stell me in what convent! He must come out of it. When God stamps a man the great master of his time, and among with the seal of genius, the man should not be buried in obscurity. God gives AT THE HARVEST HOME OF THE CUMBERsuch a man a sublime mission, and he must perform his destiny. Tell nie in what cloister he is concealed, and I will his follow-citizens on any given subject, tear him from it, telling him of the he is presumed to be able to instruct glory that awaits him. If he refuses, I them. But would it not be a great piece will have him commanded by the Pope of folly for me to pretend to instruct to return to the world and resume his you on that subject, which has been the brushes. The Pope loves me, my father, leading object of your lives, and from and will hearken to my words." "I will give up neither his name nor

the cloister which has afforded him shelter," replied the monk, in a firm

"The Pope will command you!" said Rubens, exasperated. "Listen to me," replied the monk,

against such a resolution? Think you, farmers brother, that he must not have felt bitter trials, bitter sorrows, before he became convinced that all was deception and vanity? Lot him die in peace in that shelter he has found against the world and its sorrow. Your efforts moreover, will be in vain; he will triumphantly reject your advances," he added, making the sign of the cross, "for God will continue to be his friend--God, who, in His mercy, has deighed to appear to him, and will not drive him from His

But, father, he renounces immor tality!" "Immortality is nothing in the presence of eternity."

presence."

conversation.

Rubens went away with his pupils, silent and sad. The prior went back to his cell, and enceling down on the straw mat which God. Then he collected together his pencils and his colors, and his easel. which were scattered about his cell, and cast them through the window into the river which flowed beneath. He gazed then a little while sadly at these objects as they passed away. When they had entirely disappeared he knelt down again

and prayed with excessive forver. The author of the masterpiece was

never known. GYMNASTIC BALLOONISTS. -The New Haven Palladium describes the performnces of Miss Loona Dare, a Connecticut circus woman, who from being a humble performer under the tent has risen to remarkable experiences as an aeronaut. She has lately been thrilling the people of the West by trapeze performance while suspended from a balloon. One of these recent entertainments at Indian-

The balloon was inflated, and at formed Leona, in circus clothes, dangling down from the trapeze bar, holding in her teeth a strap which encircled the waste of Tommy Hall, a companion for her first voyage in the air; left terra firma-

Everything was as still as death, and t was observed that Hall weakened a little, but the plucky "Queen of Antilles," Leona, was perfectly cool. Just as soon as they left the earth, Leona commenced spinning Hall around until it made us giddy. After this performance, and when about three hundred feet in the air; they commended their highfalutin' performance, known in show

language as the double trapeze. They performed all the difficult and hazardous feats at an altitude of about not stop to talk on the subject till he had half a mile, with the same reckless daring that charactertzes their performances under the pavilion, where, if they were o tumble, their fall would not exceed Rubons in Flanders, as there was but thirty feet. Up, up they went, until they were scarcely larger than a person's There is a tradition current in Spain hand, and, when looked at through a stitution of his country into the seat of which is not one of the least singular of glass provided for the occasion, it was his trowsers, and thus manifesting his seen that they had climbed upon their trapeze car, and were apparently enjoying a tete a-tete while resting from their | Chief Magistrate, when his re-noming exciting and perilous exercises. The tion was forced on him, was sitting in rules, remarked, not without some sur- balloon descended very rapidly and the green room of the White House in landed about half a mile from the start- his bare feet, sewing new leather into an painting exhibiting admirable talent, ing point, in an open field, and a party old army slice. That shoe, remember, This picture represented the death of a rode up in time to witness their alight. Was one he had drawn when in service, nonk. Rubens summoned his scholars, ing. Hall was silent and sober, while and was not presented by anybody. And

السفانية المحجية والمساورية SERVED HIM RIGHT. An Otsego "Who can be the author of this work?" asked Vandyck, the chorished pupil of Rubens.
"There is a name at the bottom of the picture, but it has been carefully rubbed out." Rubens begged the favor of an interview with the prior, and asked of the old monk the name of the artist whose production he admired so very much.
"The painter is no longer of this world," replied the abbot.

Served Him Ruhit.—An Otsego country justice, a short time since, so for got the, dignity of his office as to get drunk. When he became sober he shought if the man had broken the law the justice would see at onforced. He therefore arraigned himself before himself, reprimended the "prisoner" so-verely for his disgraceful conduct, and on the "prisoner" pladding guilty, comprisoned for thirty days. The "prisoner" paid the fine to the prisoner' prisoner' paid the fine to the prisoner' p world," replied the abbot.
"Dead!" cried Rubons—" dead And The man might break the laws but the no one knows his name. No one ever justice was law personified.

"How was that for high ?"

[From Printers' Circular.] THE PRINTER'S DEVIL. BY TYP. O. OUAD.

Ink-bespattered,
Clothing tattered,
With his broom in hand,
Loaning, cleaning,
Rubbing, scrubbing,
Under overy stand.
Neath the cases,
Type and spaces—
Trampied where they fell—
lly this Pluto
Domed to go to
Frinters' leather "hell."
Running lither,
Lati of all the staff.
Out and in doors,
Doing all chores,
Type and spaces,
Type and the staff.
Out and in doors,
Lati of all the staff.
Out and in doors,
For his paper hat;
All the jour mon,
Save the foreman,
Yelling for some "phat."
Proves the gaileys;
Then he salies
On Satanic opinion,
From the news room
To the sanctum—
Part of his dominion
And the bosses
Une of the sanctum—
Part of his dominion
And the bosses
Ufter cross as
Boars within theh holes—
Make the devil
Find his level
Stirring up the coals,
Washing roller,
Bringing coal or
Lugging water-pai;
Time he awastes not
At the paste-pot,
Wrenthe seeks done
Then he seeks fone
Then he sindly
There is morit,
Far from taint of shame;
Often gaining
By his training
Good and honed ed name,
Legichtors,
Great dehuters,
Seichtile men.

drum +--ADDRESS OF A. B. SHARPE, ESQ. LAND COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY When a man is called on to address

which I turned away at the age of twelve years? I shall not therefore tell you when to sow, and when to reap, and gather into your barns; what last winter has proved in relation to Amber wheat. and what qualities can and cannot stand our winters ; what manures are the most valuable; what breeds of horses are best list to me, in the name of God. Do for heavy draft; what for light draft, on think that this man before leaving and what breeds for the saddle. This the world, before renouncing fortune you know a great deal better than I do, and glory, did not first struggle firmly and if you don't you are moistrous poor The next resort of a speaker, when he cnows nothing about his subject, is to

ongratulate his hearers—first, on their individual importance; and next, on the superiority of their calling. Cincinnatus, we read in Roman history, was found at labor in his fields by those who came to announce his election to the dictatorship; and he is not the only instance of the same hand that held the plough, guiding the helm of state, and pearing aloft the standard Ar its legions Whilst the first Carthagenian war wa raging, Regulus, in the midst or his vicprious career in Africa, asked leave of the Senate to return to Italy, in order to And the monk refused to carry on the had been neglected during his absence. Jany illustrious names among the Ro mans originated in agricultural employnents, or some kind of skill and labor. by which the founders of families wer served him as a bed, prayed fervently to for the culture of beans, and the Asinii for the art of rearing animals. Indeed, Roman warriors tilled their fields with the same intelligence they used in select ing their camps and pitching their tents and planted corn with the same care with which they drew up their armic for battle; and a Roman poet has said that when justice winged its flight from

earth, it made its last abode, and left its last traces among the homes and in the hearts of the husbandmen. Jumping a period of two thousand years, and saying nothing of other coun tries, what higher testimony could be borne to the honorable character of any calling, than to say it was the favorite occupation of Washington, the pursui which he exchanged with regret even for the highest honors of the Ropublic. and to which he returned with eagerness at the earliest moment of his retirement from public service. He is known to us by many titles-as the General of our Revolutionary armies—the first Presiquarter to 8 was cut loose; and the finely dent of our Republic—the Saviour of his country-and there is no title too high lar threshing floor, usually placed on an or too good to accompany his name. But there is none under which that name will be longer remembered, or more gratefully cherished by posterity-none with which he himself would have been more proud to have it associated than that of the farmer of Mount Vernon. And to show how continuously this ha been the favorite employment of our great men-particularly those of political

dering down to the Tribune office, with

head out of the door.

the cord was unwound. The early Greek agriculturists care fully observed the phenomena of the character, many of us well remembe heavens, and knew all about the weather that when the Sage of Wheatland was Wagons, carts, plows and harrows were informed of his nomination for the Presigenerally manufactured on the farm, ifdency, he was found hocing potatoes t was a large one, or in its neighborand when our Martyr President was waited on to be told of his unlooked for hood, by smiths and carpenters; and the honor, he was splitting rails, and would kinds of wood chosen for these purposes were determined with much care. list of other improvements-seythes, split a tree from butt to top, cut the ails and ranked the wood; and Andrew | pruning-hooks, saws, spades, "shovels, Johnson, when waited on by a few friends rakes, pick-axes, hoes and the likecould hardly be extended now. The on one occasion to know whether he methods of enriching the soil were carefully studied; the utility of plane and would not consent to be a candidate was found sewing several pages of the consea-weed, as well as common manures, was perfectly understood and largely stern regard for that sacred 'instrement. verified in practice. Land was allowed And is it not a fact that our present to renew its strength by lying fallow and to protect the grain from birds, carecrows were set up in the field. - .. Among fruits, of course the olive was most used, as the oil was not only used for lights, but was the basis of cookery. Figs, citrons, apples, quinces and pears were among the principal fruits, and Horace Greeley, on the morning of his from the apples and pears large quantinomination at Cincinnati, was seen wan ties of cider and perry were manufac

plough.

ing to the circumference. As they

moved round it, the rope coiled itself

about the pold, until they were brought

up at the centre; here their heads were

urned in the opposite direction, until

Geese and ducks often waddled into hay on his white hat, and his pockets full of onious; and still later, when the kitchen, and the art of enlarging the called on and informed of his nominagoose's liver to please the appetite of the tion at Baltimore, he was found with his gourmand by cooping him up and stufpants rolled up, cleaning out a gow sta- fing him with fattening food, was not ble, and throwing the manure over his left for modern epicures, but was known to the Greeks, and the Egyptians before Now, the natural inference to be drawn them. Henneries furnished with roosts. from this is, that all great men are and have been farmers, and some, perhaps. will go so far as to say that all farmers

never heard of a great man who was a successful farmer, and but few who even jack daws, were found in the estabcould be called good ones; and if the lishments of the wealthiest farmers. common curse of all, through Adam's And so on through the whole routing fall. "in the sweat of thy face shalt of the farmer's life, from the help mate by his side, on down to the brood bethou cat bread till thou return unto the neath the chicken wing, there is nothground," meant literally that these men who I have enumerated should oarn ing new under the sun.

their bread by daily toil with their Not even harvest homes. For in the hands, half of them would have died of olden times, when the granaries were starvation. Nor was the business al- filled, and the fruits of the season were ways in such high repute, as it was harvested, the event was celebrated by a with the nations to whom I have refer- festival in honor of Ceres and Bacchus. red. The son of Sirach says-"How in which no bloody sacrifices were alcan he get wisdom that holdeth the plow, lowed, but there was abundance of and that glorieth in the goad; that loaves from the new grain, and goblets driveth oxen, and is occupied in their of wine from the fresh pressed vine labors, and whose talk is of bullocks." Let us not be behind the heathen; but "He giveth his mind to make furrows, rejoicing in the revolution of the seasons and is diligent to give the kine fodder." that has brought us again together to Bad ploughing was that, and poor stock talk over the events of the harvest that were they, as I infer, from the fact that is past, contented with the employment Elisha left no less than twelve yoke of first assigned to man, and destined to be

oxen in the furrow, when he quit farm- one that he will follow until this world is

ing and started on a higher mission. burnt up. Nor did agriculture advance with the Happy in communion of sentiment, arts and sciences for many ages. On satisfied with the reward of honest the the contrary, it was stationary from the dustry, let us remember as we partake time Virgil wrote his Georgies, until the of this substantial repast that it is agrilast century. We are told by the best culture that supplies the table at which authority that in Scotland, within one the whole human family is fed; that it hundred years, "there was no rotation is agriculture which is the appointed of crops; fallows were unknown, except minister, the chosen hand-maid of our in one or two counties; the process and Heavenly parent, in his gracious reimplements were alike wretched; the sponse to our morning prayer, that He occupiers were in extreme poverty, and will "give us this day our daily bread." famines were every now and then occurring that sometimes laid waste extensive

- GOING TO THE CIRCUS districts"-that "the returns were about WHAT ONE HEARS AND SEES AMONG THE three times the seed," and that so late as CLOWNS AND ANIMALS. 1727, "a field of wheat of eight acres in "What, you wouldn't charge anything the vicinity of Edinburgh was considor lettin' a mere child like that go in, Oh! Oh! Oh! ered so great a curiosity that it excited the attention of the whole neighborhood, and that numbers of persons came from would you? No, madame, we would not

showed no symptoms of improvements

Take for instance the plough, the most

operations. They had it in the time of.

Job, for we read that "the oxen were

to sharpen every man his share, and his

coulter, and his axe, and his mattock."

and coulters, and we have axes and mat-

through the long, long ages.

charge a cent; our book-keeper is sick, but you will have to pay half price before a great distance to see it. Not only he can enter. Why, he ain't but ten. was the farming wretched, but the im-Can't help that, madame, them feet of plements or agriculture, the sign boards of the science, the index of its character, five cents will do. Well there's your money, but it's a swindle-come on, darling. important implement of agricultural What on hevin and airth ails you

ight by everything, and don't give him ploughing, and the asses feeding beside chance to see anything? Slack up a them," when "the Saboans fell upon little; I've paid for these tickets, and them and took them away;" and in the am going to see what's going on, and if 20th verse of the 18th chapter of 1st it don't suit you, you can poke ahead. Samuel, we are informed that "the There, Isabel, look there; don't you Israelites went down to the Philistines, see his jaw drop and his chest go up and down? That is the dying zouave, just' as he looked when he was dying: 'O my, Here, then, we have plows with shares I can't look at him, John; keep hold of | gaged in agriculture; 2,706,521 in manumy hand. Is he alive 2-No; he's emtocks; but a long road to the blackbalmed, and they run the body by steam, smith shop. I think the records of three so the show feller told me. That woman

ancient nations show that they had all there is his sweetheart, waiting for his eyes to get dim so he can't see her go for exist, tho' not so well constructed. his watch and pocket-book to remembe "They had ploughs with mold-hoards him by. and ploughs without mold-boards; they Get off my corns, you tarnal great had ploughs with coulters and ploughs lubber you; can't you get around withwithout coulters : they had ploughs with out running over people? If I had you wheels, and ploughs without wheels; outside I'd put such a head on you that they had broad pointed shares and naryou would have to get into your shirt row pointed shares; they had-what the eet first for a month. Got to step somemoderns had not-shares not, only with where? Well, what of it? You had sharp sides and points, but also with better keep off from my mud hooks, conhigh raised cutting tops." Could we have

found your picture ! seen all these, perhaps it would be found that the improvements made by the mogorical representation of what drinking 956 as domestic servants. derns in this implement are not as great leads to. There is the "drunkard and as many persons are apt to imagine. "At the beginning of this century more than half of the mold-boards were hewed from wood, with old hoes, horse shoes, Jolinuie. What ails the woman's eye, and thin straps of iron nailed on them to prevent them wearing out. The land pa? and her legs is cut off. That is the ide was wood, the bottom being covered effect of whiskey, my child. The drunkwith iron The share was generally and has "pasted" her one on the eye, and the stuffing run out of her legs from riding on the cars. But see that big point. The beam was a straight stick, bottle sticking out of the man's vest and the handles were cut off from the branches of a tree, and there were pocket-what is in that? Old rye, my boy, and that red color you see on the scarcely two of those plowsmake alike." To Thomas Jefferson is due the credit of drunkard's nose and face is the bloom laying down the principles by which that's on the 1ye. All drinking men mold-boards can be made by any one, carry pint bottles of liquor in their vest with the cortainty of having them all pockets. But you must take warning, my son, and never carry, the accursed alike. This was done upon mathemati-

stuff thus; hide it in a more secret cal principles, and is set forth at length place-in your boot! in a communication forwarded by him There! there is—the family of the 3,656 as launderers and laundresses. to the French Institute, by which the "plough acts as two wodges, one acting temperate man in that eage. Look, vertically and the other laterally, and so children! see the difference between this scene and the one you have just left. blending in a curve sorface that the fur-Here the man that don't drink is seen rows should rise and turn over smoothly sitting in his house surrounded by his and continuously." So much for the wife and children, who wear their Sunday clothes all the week. See the bull-Windmills were used as early as the finches and parrots sitting around on the time of Homer, and grain was tramped trees. Everything betokens comfort out by horses, oxen or mules, on a circuand wealth. If you don't drink, John nie, vou will have a wife, two children, eminence in the open field. A pole was and a parrot and side whiskers when you set up in the centre of the floor, and the

are a man. cattle were fastened to it by a rope reach-Come, ladies and gentlemen, move on don't stand staring at one thing an hour at a time. Here, you big lummox, get out of the way, and give that woman with a bile on her elbow a chance to see Pass right on into the next tent.

Oh, father, come and see this cage of nonkeys. Let go of my coat, you young rascal; don't tear me to pieces; you've seen them nasty little monkeys a hundred times before. Mister, why don't you give your monkeys fine tooth combs? They wouldn't, have to work half so

hard if you would. Look at that showman's red face: what makes him blush so, father? I don't know, my daughter, unless it is because he's a good templar on a strike, or about to join the lager beer drinkers' eight hour movement. His face looks like a piece of raw beef. Yes, that's a fact, and come to think of it, that's why animals' cagos, so as to make them lungry and keep them in good condition.

Look, Imogène, what an elegant shade

of green on that parrot's tail; I would

shade, and gloves and parasol to match. That's a pelican, dearest, the bird with the goiter, in the little cage on your left. The thing that looks like a swell-

tions, and go further and say, that I" quails, grouse, thrushes, pigeons, in in- as you will see by the length of his legs, 5,103 apployees. There were also re- yielded an overdose of brandy.

mense numbers, many-smaller birds, and He frequently fills it up with fish when it rains as a water-proof.

Thank you, sir.

Is that an ostrich, sir? Yes'm, that his the hoss stactch, so lled, because he runs faster than any oss and stretches his neckrall the time for grub. We just fed'm on a keg of railroad spikes. But if you have a pocket knife you would like to give him I will see that he receives it when he is hungry. Take your hand out of my pocket, you rascal! My hand wasn't in your pocket'

Yes 'twas, I felt it.

Your own hand is in there now; what

re you blowing about? Well, I swear to gracious, so it is. To beg your pardon, mister; I saw that sign feeling something moving in my pocket, State, or municipal, and reporting no thought it was your hand. I am so sed up by this crowd I can't remember which end I'mistanding on. Well, Marie, Ideclare, Inever thought

should live to see a giraffe. Where is Josiah, I wonder? Back in the other tent looking at the "Sleeping Beauty," I'll bet a cent. Nou stay here, Marie, and I'll go back and give him a hint that he'll remembor

There goes the band—Come on quick, or we won't get seats-Never mind the camels-Fans, nice cool fans-Hurry up mother, here's a seat-Ain't this hot-Here's your nice lemonade-There's that hateful Mary Spriggs; look at her hat-If I had a baby as young as that I would stay at.home-Don't bow to John Smith; he's tight-There they come-

just been completed at the Census Office, his is what takes up room. I ought to show that the number of persons pursuask you a dollar and a half, but twenty- ing gainful occupations on the 1st of 548,088 were males, and 191,148 females, John Simmit, that you drag that child 16 to 59 years; 635,041 males, and 50,the United States; 836,502 in Germany; and Wales; 71,933 in Scotland; 169,281 in Sweden, Norway and Denmark; 58,-

> suits; 1,191,838 in frade and transportation, and 2,684,792 were rendering peronal and professional services. Of the Germans returned, 224,531 were ngaged in agriculture; 308,239 in manutransportation: 191,297 rendering personal or professional services, 96,432 of the latter being classed as laborers and

42,866 as domestic servants. • Of the Irish returned, 138,435 were engaged in agriculture; 264,638 in manufactures, &c.; 119,091 in trade and transportation; 425,617 rendering per-

Of the England and Welsh returned his family." Oh! most horrible of all! 77,173 were engaged in agriculture, 142,-Here, Maria, hold the twins up so that 631 in manufactures, &c.; 32,086 in they can have a good view, while I boost trade and transportation; 49,889 in professional and personal services.

Of the Scotch returned, 17,850 were engagod in agriculture ; 32,960 in manuctures, &c., 8,570 in trade, &c.; 12,-683 in personal and professional services Of the Swedes, Danes and Norwegians cturned, 50,480 were engaged in agriculture; 76,565 in manufactures; 16,565 in trade and transportation; 48,003 in personal and professional services. Of the Chinese and Japanese returned

,862 were engaged in agriculture ; 21,-702 in manufactures, &c.; 2,250 in trade and transportation; 19,686 in personal and professional services, 5, 121 of the latter being classed as domestic servants,

The largest, number of persons reurned as of any single specified occupation, was under the head of planters and farmers, 2,982,573 being reported The number of farm laborers returned vas 2,880,045. In addition to these lasses there were returned under the eneral head of agriculture, 137 apiarista 3,602 dairymen and women; 3,689 farm and plantation overseers'; 1,110 florists 37,893 gardeners and nurserymen; 3,238 stock drovers; 6,064 stock horders; 6,614 stock raisers; 375 turpontine farm ers; 2,103 furpentine laborers; 1,127

vine growers.

Under the head of manufacturing and echanical occupations there were reurned 344,595 carpenters and joiners; 152,107 miners; 141,744 blacksmiths 171,127 boot and shoemakers; 161,820 tailors, tailoresses and seamstresses 92,074 milliners, dress and mantuamak ers; 85,123 painters and varnishers 41,789 coopers; 44,354 butchers; 42,935 cabinet makers, 42,761 carriage and wagon makers and trimmers; 32,817 harness and saddle makers; 54,831 machinists; 80,710 brick and stone masons 41,582 millers: 23,577 plusterers: 39,860 printers; 47,298 saw mill hands; 30,424 tinners; 20,942 wheelwrights; 26,670 brick and tile makers; 28,286 cigar makers; 27,680 bakers; 28,702 tanners.

stone outtors. The number of persons returned as in cotton mills, 111,666; in woolen mills, fied, 41,619; in iron works of all kinds, paper mills, 12,469.

Under the head of trade there were re ing, or as if he had the mumps, 'tis the turned 326,308 tradors and dealers of all had it drawn into the depot, 'and himpouch where it lays its eggs and carries kinds; in addition to 10,904 peddlers, its young until they are old enough to and 17,362 hucksters; 292,504 clerks in The farmer who first asked for a free cut bait and fish for themselves. How stores, in addition to 14,203 salesmen car came in from the country with a host does it lay eggs in there? That's more and women; 31,117 bookkeepers and than I know. Naturalists state that accountants, and 7,202 commercial travsuch is the fact, however, and that, like clors, and exclusive also of 14,362 barthe opossum it carries its young there keepers and tenders; porters and laboruntil they can go it on their own hook. ors in stores and warehouses, 31,513. A don't believe you, Nathaniel, and Under the head of transportation I'm going to ask that showman, Mister, there were returned 1,903 officials of this small beginning has grown the imwhat is that bladder under that bird's railroad companies, 7,874 railroad clerks, were attached to the kitchen, so as to chin for? That's what he uses as a life and 154,037 railroad employees; 75 offi receive its smoke, which was supposed preserver, madam, when he isoutfishing cials of express companies, 707 express to be healthful to barn-yard fewls. Pea- and happens to wade into a deep hole clerks, and 7,554 express employes; 88 are great men. I deny both proposi- cocks, pheasants, guinea hens, partridges that is over his head, which is not often, officials of street car companies and other day was pumped for poison, and

The second of the second

turned 50,003 sailors, 7,337 canal men, traveling, so as to have a lunch with and 7,975 steamboat men and women. him. He also puts it over his head when The number of draymen, hackmen, and The number of draymen, hackmen, and camsters returned was 120,756.

Under the class "Personal and Proessional Services" the principal returns were: Laborers, 1,031,666; domestic servants, 971,043; teachers of all kinds, 136,570; physicians and surgeons, 62, 383: launderers and laundresses, 60,906 clergymen, 43,874; lawyers, 40,736; journalists, 5,286; dentists, 7,844 rev tacrant keepers, 35,241; hotel keepers. 26.394; barbers and hair dressers, 23, 1935; employees of hotels and restaurants,

23,383; clerks of hotels and restaurants, 5,243; hostlers, 17,581; livery stable keepers, 8,209; nurses, 15,677; boarding and lodging house keepers, 12,785; musicians, 6,519; officers of the army and navy of the United States, 2,286 ero, "look out for pickpockets," and civil officers of government, national, بكت فيافيه فيستصحص

other occupation, 44,743; clarks, do., 8,672: employees, do:, 14,407. ANOTHER UALIFORNIA WONDER After Yo Semite, Laké Tahoe. That (1) the latter takes second rank to Yo Semito is not believed, but is denied by all who have made the tour of all California's scenic attractions. Tahoo is the gem of akes, both in size and attractive mountain surroundings. It is the largest lake in the world. I believe, at the same clevation. It is walled by mountains on every side, which rise to the altitude of two housand five hundred to three thousand lve hundred feet above the lake, and eight thousand five hundred to ten thousand feet above the sea. It has an average depth of one thousand six hundred and eighty feet, and in one place a two thousand foot line failed to reach bottom. "STATISTICS FROM THE CENSUS. Its waters have three distinct colors, The tables of occupation which have which are caused by varying depths. Near the shore, in most places, the color is a pure emerald; further but it is as deep and beautiful a blue as the Pacific June, 1870, was 12,505,923. Of these or the Mediterranean can boast of, while in a portion of Emerald Bay and toward rom 10 to 15 years of age; 9,480,307 the centre of the lake-the places of vere males, and 1,594,959 females, from greatest depth-it is almost of an inky hue. Its water is as purd as any in the 385 females, 60 years and upwards. Of world. It is used by photographers withthe total number 9,802,033 were born in out any distillation, a process through which city water has always to pass ere 949,164 in Ireland; 301,779 in England, it can be used in photography. Pure as ether, almost thin as air, sparkling in the sun like the purest diamonds, cold as 197 in France; 189,307 in British Amer-lice, always reflecting in its pure bosom ca, and 46,300 in China and Japan. Of forest-whiskered and snow covered mounthe total number 5,922,171 were en- tains, and marvellously clear-tinted clouds-placed in a region which seems factures, mechanical and mining purover sacred to solitude and contemplation, where can a more magnificent place be found for enjoyment, rest and recreation, both of body and mind? The equability of the climate around the lake is most remarkable. The thermometer factures, &c.; 112,435 in trade and rarely rises above 80 degrees, or descends below 50 degrees, during any portion of the average summer temperature, which is just about the true mean for full climate comfort. A linen shirt is not too thin, nor is an ordinary woolen suit too sand surround the shores of the lake on sonal or professional services, 228,199 of all sides; mud and tule are unknown. There, my children, you see an alle- whom were classed as laborers and 145,- The lake is thirty-five miles long and California had nothing but Lake Tahoe, she could still justly claim to be rich in

the day or night ; seventy degrees is about warm up here. Granite rocks and granite about fifteen miles wide. In fact, i scenery. The mountains surrounding he lake are nearly studded with pine and cedar, tamarack being the most attractive and graceful of the trees. An endless variety of shrubs and undergrowth, and mountain flowers of varied colors and delicate and tiny shapes, carpet the mountain sides or bespringle the meadow'slopes near the water. Deep snow now lies on the summit of the mountain, which, with the pure azure clouds above, give the impression, when looked up to, of midwinter. Four varicties of trout are found in the lake --the silver, the black, red and cross breedand despite the wholesale and brutal destruction of the fish as they go up the rivers to spawn, no angler need fear of meeting with complete success in fishing. especially if he shakes sleep from his eyes at dawn, and his line is down 'In deep water when the sun is bidding goodmorning to the tobs of the mountains and opening the day's silvery splendor with a preparatory flood of soft yellow light. All kinds of row and sail boats are found on the lake, so that the triple recreation of fishing, rowing and salling may be all enjoyed. The water is so

clear that a ten cent piece may be seen on the bottom at the depth of seventyfive feet. The angler can sit on the wharf or in a boat, watch every motion of the fish as they nibble at the bait, and finally got caught on the hook. Minnows swim near the shores, and children fish !! for and easy catch them by the dozen. In this amusement they take a far more, absorbing delight than in the muck of ... mud pies, the climbing of fonces, or the

stoning of cats. and I have up worth The second of the second secon COMMENCEMENT OF THE BREIGHT Business. --- Concorning the small! beginning from which the freight business and of the New York Central railroad grow, wet to its present magnificent/proportions, . . the Syraouse Courier says & the police deser

" Most of our citizens will remember " when the Central railroad freight busi- 11; ness was very limited. The late John Wilkinson was approached in his office curriers and finishers of leather; 27,106 one day by a farmer, who asked lim to he walks up and down before the fish and oystermen; 25,781 marble and build a car to carry produce from confitry stations into Syracuse. Mr. Wilkingson replied: "This road was built to nanufacturors was 42,005. Operatives carry passengers, not freight." But the give the world to have a dress of that 58,836; in mills and factories not speci- passenger cars with baskets of eggs and pots of butter, until at last Mr. Wilkin-81,000; in tobacco factories, 11,985; in son concluded to do something. He constructed a small flat car with a railing around it. After it was built, hit dreds of citizens visited it as a caribalty. of friends. Mr. Wilkinson came down from his office and said to the farmers ""(1 "You want a freight car. There is one! " " It will draw all the freight you can furnish.". This was the first freight car ever run through this city-and from mense freight business of the New York Contral railroad.

> A RESPECTABLE lady at Pittsburgh the